FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS STATUS OF MBFR TALKS

LD200920Y Warsaw P/P in English 0518 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[From the press review: ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Vienna Negotiations]

[Text] The round of Vienna negotiations which came to an end on Wednesday proved most fruitful of the fifteen rounds held so far, wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY. The progress in Vienna negotiations is linked with the new proposals submitted by the socialist states. In an attempt to overcome the deadlock in the negotiations, the socialist states came out with compromise solutions and significant concessions towards the West.

This new offer takes into account the interests of both sides and of individual participants in the negotiations. Above all, the proposals meet the fundamental condition: The reduction of armed forces must not infringe upon the military stability of Europe, nor shake the feeling of security of countries participating in the negotiations. Therefore, the agreement on collective post-reduction ceilings (for the Warsaw Treaty and NATO) does not mean that certain national armed forces, like the Bundeswehr, can escape the reduction. At the moment, the socialist states have a full right to expect similar concessions on the part of the West, and these should be concessions proving real will to conclude an agreement of such great importance to Europe.

GDR PAPER URGES NATO TO MAKE THE NEXT MOVE AT MBFR TALKS

AU201319Y East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 19 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Bettina Kettner commentary: "The Next Move Is Up To NATO"]

[Text] It has been 5 weeks since the representatives of the NATO states at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe received the new proposals of the socialist states. How far the socialist countries are ready to go is demonstrated, for example, by their proposal to reduce at first only the ground forces of the participants by 12-13 percent, to a collective level of 700,000 men each. This means that the socialist states would reduce their ground forces by 105,000 men, and the Western participants by 91,000 men. Thus, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed in Minsk, we have "gone more than half way."

But the Western diplomats in Vienna continue to remain silent and retain their destructive attitude. As SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG recently reported from the Austrian capital, the NATO states are still pondering how their reply should look. "The NATO countries are still studying the proposals," the paper writes.

While negotiation results are prevented by these stalling tactics, the imperialist mass media are spreading the lie of an alleged "Soviet threat" more and more loudly. As in the past, rearmament is being further stepped up behind this smokescreen. Thus the Washington NATO summit meeting just recently adopted a long-term armament program for which an additional $80 billion are to be raised.

After 5 years without any practical results, the new initiative of the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations has once more created the prerequisites for proceeding to the drafting of a concrete agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Such an agreement would reduce the military confrontation in Europe and make peace more secure. Now the next move is up to NATO.

BUDAPEST PRAISES SOCIALIST STATES' MBFR PROPOSAL

LD2109547 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Laszlo Pinter commentary]

[Text] With regard to the proposal of the socialist countries at the Vienna force reduction talks, this is the first time in the history of diplomacy that a proposal was put forward by one side that incorporates the demands of the other party. This is what happened in Vienna. For example, the Warsaw Treaty member states have accepted that a limit should be placed on the forces of the two military alliances in Europe. In the first phase of the troop reductions, only the armed forces of the United States and the Soviet Union would be reduced, such that the Soviet Union would cut back the numbers of its troops in the area by twice the number of the U.S. reduction.

This proposal by the socialist states is a perfect answer to those circles who blame the socialist states for obstructing the talks, and charge them with unwillingness to engage in serious discussions in Vienna. At the same time the socialist proposal means that the views of the two parties have come closer to one another, and closer to an agreement.

All this means that although there are still many extremely difficult issues to be resolved, there is a good chance of reaching an agreement. But to achieve this the parties must respect one another's basic interests. With their proposal the socialist countries have proved that they respect the interests of the NATO alliance. If this willingness is reciprocated, further progress can be expected at the autumn session of the Vienna talks.

ATA SCORES U.S., SOVIET ARMS TRADE LIMITATION TALKS

LD1913467 Tirana ATA in English 0942 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA)--Recently the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, organized in Helsinki a new round of bargainings on the so-called limitation of the trade of armaments. This new demagogic farce aims at arousing illusions among the public opinion that something is being done to curb the trade of armaments and that the two superpowers are interested in peace.

However, facts have exposed and are exposing each passing day the unbridled demagogy of the two imperialist superpowers. While raising the fuss about their "efforts" for the limitation of the sale of armaments, the two imperialist superpowers are rapidly increasing this kind of business, which not only brings financial profits to them but is also employed as a means of expansion, and dictate towards the countries that receive their weapons, putting these countries under their tutelage and in the service of their hegemonic and expansionist interests and policy.

According to assertions by the U.S. press, this year the USA will sell to the reactionary and puppet regimes arms worth 15 billion dollars, which constitutes an increase by 1.8 billion dollars over last year's sale. Besides the countries of the aggressive NATO bloc, the preferred clients of the U.S. armaments' monopolies are Israel, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iran, South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, etc.

In this dirty trade are deeply submerged also the Soviet social imperialists, who, posing as "friends," increase the sale of armaments to various countries in order to strengthen their control and dictate over them.

MORE ON WITHDRAWAL OF AID BY PRC GOVERNMENT

Trainees, Students Return

AU201901Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] As a result of the decision of the Chinese Government to cut off all economic aid to Albania, the group of Albanian trainees, 57 in all, who had gone to China to gain experience and qualifications on the basis of the agreements signed between the two countries, returned home from the PRC. All of the Albanian students, 47 in all, studying at universities in the PRC also returned home.

At the Rinas Airport the trainees and students were warmly met by Faik Cinaj, deputy minister of industry and mines; Anastas Kondo, deputy minister of education and culture; Lazar Muco, director of the First Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others.

Chinese Specialists Return Home

AU201916Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] As has been reported, the PRC Government decided to cut off all civilian [as heard] and military aid to Albania and to withdraw all of the Chinese specialists working in Albania, thus arbitrarily cancelling the agreements on credits and aid signed between the two countries. On the basis of this decision, all the Chinese specialists who were working in Albania, 513 in all, 507 of whom were working in various civilian economic projects and 6 working in the military construction sector, left our country in two groups by plane. One of the groups left on 18 July and the other on 20 July 1978.

LLESHI GREETS KING OF BELGIUM ON NATIONAL DAY

AU201937Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to King Baudouin I of Belgium:

On the occasion of Belgium's national holiday, on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and my own behalf, I am pleased to send you best wishes for the happiness of the Belgian people.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the women's organization of the Chilean People's Front led by (Isobel Morino) left our country. It attended the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. The delegation was seen off by Bukurie Skenderi, member of the leadership of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU]

FIAT PRESIDENT ARRIVES 20 JULY, TALKS BEGIN

AU2019457 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)--The president of the Fiat concern, Mr Giovanni Agnielli, arrived here late in the afternoon. His business programme started immediately with a meeting with Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ministers Khristo Khristov of foreign trade, and Toncho Chakurov of mechanical engineering and directors of Bulgarian economic organizations.

Concrete projects and issues connected with the development of industrial, technological and marketing cooperation are being reviewed. It is considered here that his visit will make possible the transition to a new stage of relations with Fiat, including the carrying-out of large-scale activity in reconstructing and updating production capacities, in realizing joint projects in third countries, in international trade and mutual deliveries of engineering output.

For years now Fiat and the Bulgarian ministries and economic organizations have been maintaining brisk relations in the sphere of trade and industrial and technological cooperation. In 1976 a general agreement was signed for an undetermined period of time. The spheres of cooperation between Fiat and its Bulgarian partners cover transport, mechanical engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, industrial building, road building, extraction, processing and marketing of Bulgarian marble, geological prospects in third countries, farm machinery, environmental conservation, transport, trade designing and joint research work, mutual deliveries and assembly of complete plants.

Mr Agnielli will discuss with Bulgarian experts the results of the implementation of the agreement. The signing of some documents is also expected. Mr Agnielli is accompanied by Mr Niccolo Gioya, member of the executive board of Fiat, who was here this April.

Received by Zhivkov

AU2019488Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has received at the Boyana resident Giovanni Agnielli, president of the Fiat machine building concern, who is visiting Bulgaria. Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Venelin Kotsev, Bulgarian ambassador to Italy, also attended the talks.

MORE ON CSCE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

Received by Kubadinski

AU1822087Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, has received Canon Raymond Gore, chairman of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Kubadinski acquainted the guest with some topical activities of the Fatherland Front connected with strengthening peace, security and cooperation on the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. Certain topical questions of European security and cooperation connected with the third anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki final act were also discussed. Gero Grozev, chairman of the National Council for European Security and Cooperation, also attended the talks.

Interviewed by Radio Reporter

AU2020502 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Canon Raymond Gore, chairman of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, has visited Bulgaria and attended the sessions of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation devoted to the third anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki final act. Mr Gore gave an interview to a Sofia radio reporter in which he assessed the contribution made by the socialist countries, including Bulgaria, to the struggle for peace and detente. [Begin Gore recording in French, fading into Bulgarian translation] "I am of the opinion that each serious observer and each honest man must acknowledge the socialist community's real contribution to the struggle for disarmament. Some people are asserting that these are only propaganda maneuvers--proposals built on a theoretical basis that were not followed by actions. I personally know the socialist countries well because I deal with the issues of European security. The desire for peace is very deeply rooted in the policy of these countries." "I can say," Raymond Gore continued, "that the Bulgarian Committee for European Security and Cooperation is one of our most active committees. This is not only because this committee regularly and actively participates in the sessions of the International Commitee but also because it is a particularly vital one. The Bulgarian committe deserves to be congratulated for its activity." [end recording]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU2019512 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (BTA)--A protocol on the work of the 15th session of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav commission for economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation was signed here today. For Bulgaria, the protocol was signed by Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and leader of the Bulgarian delegation, for Yugoslavia by Mr Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and leader of the Yugoslav delegation. Mr Rayko Nikolov, the Bulgarian ambassador in Belgrade, also attended the signing.

The protocol makes a positive assesment of the work completed and of the results achieved between the two sessions of the commission and outlines a number of concrete trends for furthering cooperation in transport, power generation, agriculture and the food industry, in the scientific and technological spheres and other fields of the national economy. Particular attention was paid to the further development of joint industrial production and specialization in production on the basis of the already concluded several framework treaties and agreements in the sphere of the chemical industry, in the manufacture of electric and I.C.E. trucks, carriages, articles of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, in the light industry, etc.

The commission outlined also several measures for further development and enrichment of the forms and content of the cooperation in the border areas in compliance with the intergovernmental agreement signed last year. It was recommended that the two countries' planning authorities should coordinate the basic trends for development of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation for the post-1980 period, by the end of 1978.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO TUNISIA--A Bulgarian economic delegation left for Tunisia today, headed by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Tunisian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The delegation will attend the seventh session of the joint Bulgarian-Tunisian committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU]

U.S. REACTION TO YOUNG'S REMARKS ASSESSED

AU2010107Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Milos Krejci commentary in the column "Notes": "Hundreds, Perhaps Even Thousands"]

[Text] President Carter must have been in a miserable mood when he used the last day of his sojourn in Bonn to scold his ambassador to the UN, Young, by phone for his interview with the French LE MATIN. As we have already informed our readers, Young said that in the United States there are "hundreds, perhaps thousands of political prisoners" and that 10 years ago, he himself had been persecuted for his political activity in the American south.

Young's open admission about political prisoners in the United States did not at all suit the American administration, particularly at a time when it is interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries by pronouncing various warnings and threats in the interest of several individuals called "dissidents." American reaction refers to Young as an "enfant terrible" and a holy terror, that is, a man who behaves in a way which disregards the norms and conventions of his environment. A State Department spokesman declared that Young's comment about political prisoners in the United States "does not reflect the administration's policy and views." No wonder it does not!

The American black community and a group of black congressmen rose up to support Young. Congressman John Conyers, a Democrat from Michigan. said: "If Carter wants to completely lose his rapidly vanishing chance of being reelected, he only has to fire Andy Young."

It does not matter whether Young--after Carter's reprimand--will finally either be fired or win his spurs: what he said in his interview for LE MATIN expresses the American reality. As a black American and former activist of the civil rights movement, he knows very well--as he himself said before they began to "straighten him out"--that in U.S. prisons, there really are "hundreds, perhaps even thousands of political prisoners."

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD202356Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 20, CETEKA--Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a telegram of greetings to their Romanian counterparts on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Czechoslovak-Romanian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu and Manea Manescu notes that the conclusion of this important document "convincingly expressed the resolve and will of the Czechoslovak and Romanian peoples to develop in new historic conditions the traditional friendship and cooperation on new foundations, in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism." A similar telegram was sent on the same occasion by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to his Romanian colleague Stepan Andrei.

FOJTIK RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR LI WON-POM

LD210948Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received the ambassador of the DPRK in Czechoslovakia, Yi Won-pom, at the latter's request.

In a comradely discussion the ambassador briefed Comrade Fojtik on preparations for the 30th anniversary of the DPRK and on the Korean people's efforts for peaceful unification of the country.

LENART, POLEDNIK LEAD DELEGATION TO CUBA 20 JULY

LD201446Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation, led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, left for Havana today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic. The delegation also includes Jendrich Polednik, secretary of the party's Central Committee. It will attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the historical assault on the Moncada barracks at Santiago de Cuba on 26 July, 1953. This was the first step on the road to victory of the Cuban revolution. The delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Pedro Luis Torres, Cuban ambassador in Czechoslovakia, was also present.

SOLID FUELS EXTRACTION, POTENTIAL ASSESSED

AU201345Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 19 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[(OK)--signed article in the column "What You Are Interested In": "Our Solid Fuels"]

[Summary] In the CSSR, per capita energy consumption is among the highest in the world. Since nuclear energy as a power source will remain limited in the near future, we must devote our attention to the primary power sources.

Our most important primary power source is brown coal. Although its share among the primary power sources will drop from 47 percent in 1975 to 44 percent in 1980 and to 37 percent in 1990, it will continue to be a major energy source.

The North Bohemia region, with its 850 square KM of coal-bearing area being not only the largest but, at the same time, our only developing brown coal basin, will retain its dominant position among our brown coal deposits. While production will remain at the present level in all the other regions, extraction in North Bohemia should reach 137 percent by 1990, when compared with the extraction in 1975. The lifespan of this basin--considering the planned development of extraction--is estimated at 40 years.

The coal-bearing area of the Sokolovo brown coal basin is approximately 200 square KM, but only 86 percent of its brown coal reserves is extractable.

The Slovak brown coal basins in Hadlova, Novaky and Modry Kamen do not even cover the needs of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and will be exhausted shortly after the year 2,000. It will therefore be necessary to pay attention to small and yet unused Slovak deposits of brown coal and lignite in Hnojne, Sturovo, Vatovce and other localities.

The most significant deposit of bituminous coal is in the Ostrava-Karvina area, but extraction here is beset with a number of problems. By 1990, it will be necessary to increase the average depth of mines from the present 600 meters to 760, which will make extraction very difficult and costly. [paragraph continues]

Neither is the structure of the extracted deposits favorable. Whereas 30 percent of all reserves are in seams of 60 to 90 centimeters thick, current extraction from these deposits represents only 14 percent of total extraction. On the other hand, whereas only 21 percent of the reserves are in seams from 2 to 3 meters thick, extraction from these seams represents 43 percent of total extraction.

In view of this situation, it is obvious that geological research assumes great importance. It will be necessary to explore the hydrogeological and gas conditions in the Slany basin thoroughly and to devote more attention to the Msenska basin north of Prague, to the sub-Krkonose basin and to the Ceske Kamenice and Roudnice basins. The results of further geological research in the Ostrava-Karvina area have shown that the areas surrounding Frenstat and Pribor can be regarded as especially promising. But since the entire CSSR territory has already been thoroughly researched, it would be wrong to expect totally new and surprising results. This is why it is most important to make maximum use of existing and open deposits of solid fuels.

FORMER MINISTER HAJEK REPROVED FOR CHANGE IN VIEWS

LD201118Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] "The Strange Metamorphosis of Dr Jiri Hajek, Former Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1968," is the title of a commentary by Jiri Bohatka:

Today Dr Jiri Hajek is an opponent of Marxism-Leninism, an enemy of existing socialism in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and the coauthor of and spokesman for the infamous "Charter 77" pamphlet, in which he slandered Czechoslovakia as well as the Soviet Union, saying that they do not respect the conclusions of the Helsinki agreement on human rights. But prior to 1968, this same Dr Hajek had pretended to be a convinced champion of Marxism-Leninism, an opponent of U.S. imperialism and a defender and loyal friend of the Soviet Union. As late as April 1968, Dr Jiri Hajek had declared that the historical experience since the thirties, especially since Munich, had confirmed the fact that Czechoslovakia could not exist without the protection of the USSR and that the then extant process of democratization could take place solely within our alliance with the Soviet Union. That is how Dr Jiri Hajek spoke and wrote before he betrayed his convictions a little later in 1968.

As a professor of the higher school of political and economic sciences, Dr Jiri Hajek had published a book in 1955, through the state publishing house of political literature, entitled "The Wilson Legend in the History of Czechoslovakia." In this book, he assessed the question of freedom and democracy quite differently than he did in "Chapter 77." At that time, he was still asking himself on a class basis: freedom and democracy for whom? For the exploiters or for the exploited? For the working majority of our people or for the exploiting bourgeoisie and a narrow section of a select elite of henchmen who come from the ranks of the bourgeois intelligentsia? Freedom for subverters of the republic or for the builders of socialism?

In his book, Dr Jiri Hajek exposed the hypocrisy of the bourgeois legend about Thomas Woodrow Wilson being the alleged initiator of the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the establishment of the Czechoslovak state. He quoted President Wilson's statement, when the United States declared war on Austria, that : We must, however, say that we do not wish to damage or reorganize the Austro-Hungarian empire in any way.

Dr Hajek demonstrated that, even after issuance of the 10 January 19.., declaration on the United States' entry into war against Germany, President Wilson secretly negotiated, using his emissaries as intermediaries, with the Austrian emperor Charles of Hapsburg, on the preservation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy as a firm bastion against Bolshevism.

Today Dr Hajek has fully accepted Wilson's intentions of those days. In a recent discussion with foreign friends, he described himself as a pan-European, and he included the Czech nation in European civilization, in the bourgeois sense. He even sincerely regretted the downfall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, whose existence, he said, might have protected Czechoslovakia from the influence of the East.

In his book, "The Wilson Legend in the History of Czechoslovkia," Dr Jiri Hajek wrote: "The Wilson legend was drummed into the minds and feelings of our people in every possible way. This legend was cultivated and advocated concurrently with the Masaryk legend; it complemented it in a way, and at the same time supported it. Masaryk's ideas and Masaryk's policy tried to demonstrate to our people that bourgeois democracy is a truly democratic and humane democracy, satisfying the national and social demands of Czechs and Slovaks, and that fulfillment of these demands and aspirations did not require the overthrow of capitalism. In the postwar period of revolutionary tempests and upheavals, all this was constantly exposed and demonstrated to be a lie." That was Jiri Hajek.

Today, Dr Jiri Hajek's own words prove him guilty of lying. In an essay entitled "International Political Aspects of Czechoslovakia in the Year 1948," published abroad, he defends the ideas of Masaryk and Benes on classless freedom, humanity and democracy. He presents the counterrevolutionary developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968 as a progressive form of the progress of socialism, and he further characterizes the counterrevolutionary events in Hungary in 1956, when Hungarian communists-internationalists were being hanged from lampposts, as a revival of socialism. In the spirit of Massaryk's concepts, Dr Jiri Hajek today advocates a pluralist system of many political parties, in which even the counterrevolutionary "Club 231" would find its justification.

This radical transformation in convictions of the former Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Jiri Hajek, raises the question of whether he ever held convictions of his own. True, it has become fashionable among the renegades of socialism to apologize to their present employers about their youthful sins, but before their own people and before thinking people throughout the world, they cannot conceal their true nature as hypocrites and traitors.

BRIEFS

POWER STATIONS FOR CUBA--The CSSR has set up two 64-megawatt electric power stations in Cuba--the Otto Paraleda-Tellapiedra station in Havana Bay and the Gen Antonio Macel y Grajalas station. The CSSR has also built the three-block electric power stations operating on mazut fuel near Nuevitas, in Camaguey province; their overall output amounts to 192 megawatts. The first 64-megawatt block was put into operation in January 1969, the last one this May. Recently a contract was signed for the delivery of three CSSR blocks with a 125-megawatt output each. They will be located in Nuevitas and will be put into operation in the first 2 years of the next decade. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

STOPH RECEIVES UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM DIRECTOR

LD202323Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In Berlin on Thursday, GDR Premier Willi Stoph received Dr Mustafa K. at-Tulbah, executive director of the UN Environment Program, who is in the GDR for an official visit. During the discussion, the two men exchanged views on basic questions about the activities of the UN Environment Program (UNEP) and the deepening of cooperation between the GDR and UNEP. Stoph noted that cooperation with UNEP is an important element of the GDR's overall policy toward the United Nations. In its international activities in the field of environmental protection, the GDR is guided by the inseparable links which exist between the preservation and safeguarding of peace, the further realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence, effective measures for disarmament on the one hand and international cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection on the other. He underscored the GDR's great interest in convening an all-European conference on the environment, which would be in full accord with the Helsinki final act and with the pressing need of all states involved.

Executive Director Dr at-Tulbah voiced satisfaction with the constructive cooperation of the GDR in the UN Environment Program. He stressed the need for intensified international cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and pointed to the efforts of UNEP to make a fitting contribution toward discussion and solution of the manifold problems of environmental protection, which are linked with the life of the nations.

Both sides expressed the conviction that cooperation between the GDR and the UN Environment Program will be further deepened in future. Taking part in the discussion, which occurred in an open-minded and friendly atmosphere, were Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management, and Lars Karlstrom, director of the Europe-UNEP liaison office.

MUECKENBERGER-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD202340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation from the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society [DSF], led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and president of the DSF, held talks in Moscow today with Zinaida Kruglova, chairwoman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations, and Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society.

Questions of political and ideological education by the societies in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and GDR-USSR friendship were discussed. Projects for the GDR's 30th anniversary, tasks of the societies in fostering the exchange of experiences by the working people of the two countries, and the further shaping of relations between the societies were also covered. The GDR delegation, which arrived in Moscow yesterday, laid wreaths at the Lenin mausoleum and at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

SCHUERER ATTENDS COLOMBIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD202322Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Dr Carlos Lozano Tovano, Colombia's ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin today on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

Among the guests were Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy foreign minister, and heads of diplomatic missions.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ARMY GRADUATES

LD201811Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Dresden--A solemn ceremony was held in Dresden on Thursday to mark the departure of graduates of the Friedrich Engels military academy for service in the forces. Among the graduates, who have completed several years of studies, were officers of the Polish Army.

Warm greetings and congratulations from GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann were conveyed to the future commanders, political officers and staff officers by Deputy Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler. He presented special diplomas for outstanding results in their studies to six officers from the GDR Army and to one from the Polish Army.

In a speech, Col Gen Heinz Kessler recalled the hectic efforts of opponents of detente in recent times, intended to drag the nations back into the trenches of cold war. The latest decisions of the leading NATO bodies, the intrigues and slander campaigns against the socialist states and the immense efforts made by Western imperialism for an all-round increase in preparations for aggression are some of the characteristic symptoms of the dangerous nature and adventurism of aggressive circles in the capitalist states, he said. It is therefore necessary for members of the army to exercise revolutionary vigilance and to achieve new personal successes in the struggle to attain a high defense capability for socialism.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATION

LD201738Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Potsdam Bezirk Court sentenced FRG citizen Hubert Schmitz to 6 and 1/2 years' imprisonment on Thursday for crimes under Article 105 of the Criminal Code.

Schmitz was encouraged by Horst Dawid, head of the criminal organization established in Berlin (235), to violate the transit agreement. He was caught redhanded at the GDR Drewitz frontier crossing point on 11 February. The vehicle used for the crime was impounded.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION--A delegation of the Fatherland Front of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Georgi Andreev, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council, is paying a visit to the GDR. On 18 July, the guests had a vivid exchange of information and experience with GDR National Front representatives at the Berlin house of the National Front National Council, on current tasks of the socialist people's movements in further shaping the developed socialist society in their countries. The guests informed themselves extensively about tasks of the National Front in preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR, and about forms and methods of the "Join in" competition, especially in regard to improving the citizens' living conditions. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

KADAR RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD201502Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, who is vacationing in Hungary. The MSZMP Central Committee first secretary and Rene Urbany discussed the international situation and topical issues of the international communist and workers movement.

NATIONWIDE HARVESTING BEGINS AFTER BAD WEATHER

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 78 p 9 WA

[Text] After the recent rains, drier weather has finally made it possible to set the combines into operation throughout the country. However, there are still both minor and major forced work breaks: work stopped frequently on Thursday, for example, because of local storms.

The combines are in the fields even in the northern parts of the country. Winter barley is being harvested in Borsod. Special sheaf-lifting devices have been attached to the harvester-threshers. The threshed grain is still in no condition for storage, because it has a moisture content in excess of 20 percent. Drying installations are at work throughout the county. Although this is costly, mechanical drying is preferable to seed loss resulting from harvesting drier grain. In the plains of northwestern Hungary [Kisalfold], Thursday was the first truly hot harvest day. Grain ripening accelerated and it was possible to begin cutting early wheat, as well as winter barley, in an increasing number of places. The largest farm in this area had 50 combines cutting grain on that day. Fortunately, storm danage and flattened grains are less prevalent in this region than elsewhere.

The farms of Tolna County are harvesting early-maturing fodder wheat, libelulla. Problems are being caused by the uneven ripening of this crop. This disparity is so great that in low-lying fields, the moisture content of the kernels amounts to 30-32 percent. For this reason, the sandy and upper fields are being harvested first. At a number of farms, the fields have become extremely weed-infested, which will make harvesting more difficult in this region.

Fields in Bacs-Kiskun County are rife with weeds, too, and it is difficult for the combines to operate on the muddy soil. At the same time, crop moisture content is higher than permissible. Consequently, the equipment at commercial facilities dries 1,000-1,600 carloads of grain daily; equipment at the largest farms processes even more. Where combines are unable to operate in the fields, grain is being harvested manually in this county. Later, the sheaves will be machine-threshed on the spot.

Farms in Csongrad County are helping one another by pooling their machinery. Rain brought harvesting to a halt in Bekes County on Thursday morning, but work was resumed in the afternoon. The best progress is being made in the harvesting of winter barley: two-thirds of this crop has been reaped in the area of the Koros River [southeastern Hungary].

Local inspections reveal that there is danger of infection in the storm flattened grains. Therefore, producers must make an effort to harvest such grains first, or suffer substantial losses due to this infection.

CARTER REMARKS ON GERMAN UNIFICATION ASSAILED

AU2018102Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Janeusz Reiter commentary: "Bad Service"]

[Text] President Carter came to Bonn with a firm resolve to mend American-West German relations. This is why his speeches contained so many compliments and solidarity declarations addressed to his hosts in Bonn. However, Carter's speeches included a statement which is impossible to justify merely by considerations of courtesy: in the presence of a crowd of several thousand, the president expressed the hope that Germany will be reunited.

This declaration will not promote Germany's unification even one step because too wide an abyss divides it from the sphere of the realpolitik [polityka realna] within which the events of such stature take place. No one is interested in Germany's reunification. It is enough to point to the power of the FRG, which is disturbing many people, to make even the fruitful allies of that state lose any liking for this idea. This subject has kept appearing in the Western world only because the FRG insisted that it should, but it has always embarrassed the politicians.

These are just some of the reasons why Germany's unification is merely a myth, one which the FRG is stubbornly clinging to. The existence of the GDR as a sovereign state recognized by the international community and accorded a seat in the United Nations is of decisive significance. The third reason is that the existence of the two German states is one of the most important elements of the postwar status quo in Europe. The recognition of this state of affairs has been one of the preconditions for European detente and has been expressed in the CSCE final act. He who questions Europe's territorial status puts in doubt the very principle of detente.

It is hard to assume that anyone in Europe would like to sacrifice detente for the sake of fulfilling the great power daydreams entertained by some West German politicians. Nor will President Carter help fulfill these daydreams, although he has braced up the advocates of unification in the FRG. This is a disservice.

BONN SUMMIT CONSIDERED FUTILE ATTEMPT TO CURE ECONOMIC ILLS

AU2022135Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Stanislaw Albinowski article: "Following the Bonn Summit--the Verdict Is Still Pending"]

[Text] Last week many commentators and Western government spokesmen maintained that the Bonn summit meeting "is condemned to success." The press agency reports arriving in our headquarters last Tuesday afternoon are still incomplete, nevertheless we can gather from them that this "condemning" verdict has not only not been implemented, it has not even been passed.

Everything is still possible, but we must stress at once that the scope of these possibilities has been extremely restricted from the very beginning. In any case, they have not matched the expressed goals of the Bonn meeting, at which Chancellor Schmidt played host to the six heads of governments and states of the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Great Britain and Italy. These goals included the effort to find a common means enabling the economies of the most developed Western states to shake off the state of stagnation that has continued for the past 3 years: to effectively combat unemployment and inflation; to restore equilibrium in payments and currency relations; and to ban the danger of a trade war, which is bound to result from the recently increasing protectionist trends.

No one expected the "summit" to produce readymade recipes for all these ills, nevertheless the goal of the meeting, if it was to have any meaning at all, must have been the effort to decide on the common lines of action. However, we can assert that the "summit's" decisions are nothing of the kind. The communique lists the measures to be taken by the individual countries. The United States is to reduce oil imports to improve the dollar by cutting down the balance of payments deficit; the FRG is to inject new funds into the economy to stimulate economic conditions; and Japan is to reduce exports and increase imports to reduce trade surpluses.

I ignore the fact that I was told all this by the Bonn experts when, at the end of June, I asked them what they expected of the "summit". I also ignore the fact that all of these measures were previously planned by the individual governments--they were even officially promised--but are now being "sold" to the public as a result of the "compromise" achieved at the "summit". I ignore the question naturally posed at this point: what was the reason for this gigantic "summit", which, aside from the seven heads of governments and states, was attended (or accompanied) by about 4,000 ministers, advisors, experts and journalists? At the end of the deliberations, which had actually taken 10 hours, the "great seven" restricted themselves to articulating brief declarations, without letting the journalists ask questions due to the lack of time.

I ignore all this in order to draw attention to the more important issues. We should bear in mind that all the aforementioned decisions are merely declarations of intent and not binding pledges. Of course declarations are also important, but implementing them requires parliamentary approval in the individual countries, and the individual parliaments will be guided by entirely different considerations--by internal political considerations--and not by the requirements necessary to cure the "world" economy.

I am far from prejudging the issue. It is possible and even probably that the FRG Government will lower taxes and will introduce this as an "injection to stimulate the economy". It is possible the U.S. Congress will approve (with crucial modifications) the Carter energy plan. In such a case the participants of the "summit" will be able to speak of success, but only formal success. Even if all these measures are implemented, they will not cure the western economy because they are out of any proportion to the extent of the real problem.

It is significant that the first press agency reports issued at the end of the "summit" silently passed over important problems such as trade and currency relations. It is common knowledge that after the fiasco of the U.S. currency proposal to both revitalize the economic drive in the FRG and to use Japan's aid in revitalizing the entire Western economy, President Carter went to the "summit" with the intention of giving priority to trade problems. At the beginning of July, the Common Market was even faced with a diktat: the United States would agree to the plans for the Common Market currency union if it opened its markets to U.S. farm produce. However, the condition of placing priority on trade problems was the initial agreement previously reached at the GATT Tokyo round in regard to mutual customs concessions. It was intended to detail this agreement in Geneva by 15 July, but it turned out this was impossible, although the Geneva debates have been continuing for some years now. In this way Carter's trade priority has turned into wishful thinking.

Equally interesting is the question concerning currency problems. Everyone knows that a few days before the Bonn "summit", Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing put into effect the project establishing a currency union within the Common Market's contribution to stabilizing the West's currency relations, especially the position of the dollar. The problems of this new concept were to be discussed in detail in Bonn, but press agency reports have been silent in this respect.

No concepts for combating unemployment and inflation were introduced. This is all the more natural since common actions in this regard could only follow a common economic policy, which is impossible if only because of the different situations existing in each individual country. This means that, to be sure, the meeting discussed the difficulties of the capitalist economy, but problems must be solved individually by each state; and we all know, charity begins at home.

None of the previous three economic "summits" produced the expected results. What is more, the situation is deteriorating all the time. It is true that economic conditions are now better than, for example, during the crisis year of 1975, but the center of gravity of the disturbances affecting the capitalist economy is shifting from these conditions to the area of structures. From this viewpoint, neither has the Bonn "summit" produced any decisions which could radically improve the present situation.

PLENARY SUMMER SESSION OF THE SEJM BEGINS 20 JULY

LD202248Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Polish parliament is now meeting in a plenary session in Warsaw. Participating in the debate are Poland's political leader Edward Gierek, Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and the chairman of the Council of State, Prof Henryk Jablonski.

Agenda, Melich Address

LD201425Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic was opened half an hour ago by the speaker, Stanislaw Gucwa. In the benches of the Council of State is Henryk Jablsonki, the council's chairman; in the government benches are Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and the members of the cabinet.

The agenda of the session envisages, inter alia, the report of the Commission for Mandates and Regulations concerning the execution of the deputy mandate in Constituency Number 62 in Szczecin; government reports on the implementation of the socioeconomic national plan and state budget for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1977, (?including) the report of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on the above-mentioned government reports: and the motion to approve the government reports; reports from the commissions for Science and Technological Progress, National Defense, and Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice on the government bills for the creation of the honorary title "Airman-Cosmonaut of the Polish People's Republic", and on the creation of the honorary title "Distinguished Air Force Pilot of the Polish People's Republic".

The Sejm supplemented the agenda with the item concerning the appointment of the position of minister of culture and art.

The Sejm honored with a minute of silence the memory of Deputy Stanislaw Sznajder, who died a few days ago.

In the first item on the agenda the Sejm filled the deputy mandate in Constituency Number 62 in Szczecin. The mandate was obtained by (Jerzy Zygmanowski), director of the Odra deep-sea fishing and service enterprise in Swinoujscie, a member of the PZPR. The new deputy took the oath of office.

In the next item on the agenda Deputy Alojzy Melich took the rostrum.

[Melich--begin recording] Citizen speaker, may it please the house, I have been given the privilege of presenting to the house the position of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, on the basis of the opinions of all Sejm commissions and the intercommission teams of deputies, regarding the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan and the state budget for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1977.

The Sejm has made comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the plan and budget for 1977, and the conclusions should aid in the implementation of the tasks of the plan during the second half of the current year.

The year 1977 was a period of consistent implementation of the very correct strategic premises of socioeconomic development adopted at the seventh congress of our party. The planned tasks were implemented, although the year 1977 has not been an easy year and their implementation required increased efforts.

In the conditions existing at the end of 1976 and the beginning of 1977, one had to take into account the appearance of defined difficulties and tensions, but they accumulated with greater intensity than expected, for internal and external reasons, caused by the protectionist policy of the capitalist states, the difficult situation in agriculture, and for other reasons.

In this situation the government made amendments regarding certain values of the plan and a regrouping of potentials and funds on the basis of a penetrating analysis with simultaneous stress on factors of quality and effectiveness, in order to allow a better exploitation of reserves. We are referring our assessments to the amended values in the plans.

The resolutions of the fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which mapped out basic trends of actions in altered circumstances, played an essential role in the formulation of the premises of what is known as the economic turn. While preserving the continuity of strategic goals, such problems as the implementation of social targets, improving the market situation, the reduction of the negative foreign trade balance through increased exports and the limitation and rationalization of imports, the increase of state assistance in agriculture and the food economy, the increase of the share of investments in the national income, and the regrouping of (?potentials) and investments in favor of housing construction, the food complex, and production for the market, were given priority among socioeconomic tasks.

Citizen-deputies, one must note that the national income increased 5.1 percent in 1977 and the sale of our production and services of industry by 8.6 percent. These are considerable achievements considering that the rate of national income growth attained by us is twice as high as in the countries of Western Europe. It is proof also that in 1977 we achieved considerable progress, that we were able to counter difficulties, and that we are consistently implementing strategic goals. One of these goals is the constant growth of the economic potential of our state, and through this the strengthening of its place among the nations of the world and a constant improvement in the quality of our lives through the increased incomes of the people.

Jaroszewicz Address

LD202358Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Speech by Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at 20 July session of the Sejm in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] May it please the house. Both the progress achieved and also the shortcomings encountered during the implementation of last year's economic tasks have been evaluated in today's debate. The government will take the proposals and postulates submitted by the citizen deputies into account in its current work and also when it draws up the draft plan and budget for 1979.

The achievement, despite an objective deterioration in the conditions for implementation, of further developm at of the country's production forces and an improvement in the conditions for implementation, of further development of the country's production forces and an improvement in the quality of public life, in keeping with the decisions of the seventh party congress, were the main tasks last year. These tasks were basically fulfilled successfully. The national income increased by over 5 percent since 1976. Industry, generally speaking, coped with its planned tasks. Agricultural output increased by about 1 percent. The value of investment projects exceeded Z514 billion. This signifies an increase of 15.8 percent. In industry alone, the increment in production capacities came to almost Z153 billion. The value of the goods supplied to the market was higher compared with the previous year by more than 13 percent, including foodstuffs, for which the figure is almost 10 percent.

In 1977, taking into account the arrears which were made good in 1976, 20 percent more houses were handed over for use by the nonagricultural population, whereas the corresponding figure for the agricultural population was almost 11 percent more than in the previous year, and although the planned balance for 1977 was not fulfilled, this means the production capacities of our housing construction enterprises reached in 1977 a capacity provided for in the plan, and they are, together with additional resources, increasingly better prepared to implement the growing tasks of the housing construction industry for the present 5-year period.

We have insured employment for all those who are fit to work and also a further increase in earnings in the socialized economy, social benefits and in the incomes of the agricultural population. In 1977 there was thus further active development of the country. This deserves to be underscored all the more because we achieved it in complex conditions. The climatic conditions that have been unfavorable over the past 4 years have diminished the effects of the vast investments made by the state and of the labor of our farmers. The year 1977 was especially unfavorable--a year which produced a weak grain and potato harvest as well as a weak oil plant and fruit harvest. Also in regard to sugar beets and vegetables, although the harvest was somewhat larger than the previous year's, we failed to produce the planned quantities.

Let me illustrate: According to preliminary estimates, potato losses together with storage losses amounted to about 8 million tons; as a result, the value of the final gross output in agriculture was more than Z20 billion lower than called for in the plan, and the subsequent reduction in production in the food industry amounted to almost Z50 billion.

We began 1977 with a shortage of pigs amounting to 2.5 million head and a shortage of cattle amounting to 400,000 head. In our effort to make up the shortages in the livestock, we have had, in view of our difficult situation in agriculture, to increase imports of grain and fodder appreciably and in excess of plan.

Due to our concern for the nutrition of the people, in the first half of 1977, in the most difficult period, we purchased 140,000 tons of meat and fats at a cost of $150 million. The purchase of 9 million tons of grain and fodder from imports in the financial year 1977-78 absorbed the sum of over $1 billion--this is more than the value of our annual export of coal to capitalist countries.

This great expense limited our ability to import many raw and other materials and market goods which the economy needed, and this in turn made it necessary to make some, very often drastic, changes and reallocations in meeting our needs and caused various difficulties in supplying the economy and our market.

We have had to limit and even give up completely the export of many traditional agricultural goods. As a result, our positive balance in trade in agricultural goods and foodstuffs changed into a negative one, which reached the sum of over $700 million in 1977.

The import of grain and fodders enabled us to increase the supply of fodders available to farmers from state reserves. We have recently adopted a decision to increase again the prices paid in the procurement of pigs and cattle. This measure will increase farmers' incomes this year by Z6 billion, and in 1979 by nearly Z13 billion. We are convinced that these measures will facilitate the development of livestock raising and the investment so much needed in private and socialized farming.

It is fundamentally essential that our agricultural sector increase production of grain and fodder, because we cannot make the development of animal production depend on imports at their current high rate. Our agriculture must intensify its production effort and take better advantage of its still considerable reserves. To facilitate this, we will increase, among other things, the supplies of mineral fertilizers.

Because of difficulties in our industry, there has been a measure of dislocation in this field. These difficulties are being dealt with intensively. In the first half of this year the supply of mineral fertilizers increased, in comparison with the same period last year, by 6.6 percent. The supply of nitrogen fertilizers increased by 13 percent.

Farmland management continues to be a problem of particular gravity. As you, citizen deputies, well know, considerable areas continue to be inadequately used. The government is preparing more measures which should help to improve the management of land, to put it in the hands of good private farmers, to develop the socialized farms, and also to increase the interest those farms have in taking over and developing land. We are making every effort to increase the number of private, specialized farms, in particular those involved in stockbreeding.

At present, as inquiries have revealed, pigs are not being kept by about 35 percent and cattle by about 20 percent of private farmers. One-fifth of our farmers do not keep either pigs or cattle. These are mainly smaller farms kept by people who also work outside farming; we have to make an effort to insure that stock facilities and buildings existing on those farms are properly utilized; we are trying to achieve this by various forms of cooperation and production collaboration, as well as by social and political action.

We must also develop and popularize effective methods of fodder preservation, methods which would prevent losses and which would eliminate the outdated and ineffective methods of feeding protein fodder that are still employed on many farms.

The efforts of our farmers are being and will continue to be supported in an increasingly effective way by our whole economy. To this end we are consistently implementing programs laid down in accordance with 11th party Central Committee plenum resolutions.

In this uneasy situation, when we see in our agriculture the cumulative effects of poor climatic conditions and when even this year is not an easy one, we particularly count on the effort of our farmers and agricultural workers, on their initiative and sense of responsibility. We have never before been disappointed by the people who toil in agriculture, who are renowned for good management and a patriotic approach to the needs of our people's fatherland. We are convinced that our agriculture's increased production effort will bear good fruit in the form of better satisfaction of our community's and economy's needs.

What is important now is to insure that in our harvest, which has piled up in an unusual manner, and in the whole campaign of autumn harvest and sowing, the civic attitude of our farmers, of those employed in agricultural services and all those who work for our agriculture, is fully reflected.

Citizen-deputies: In 1977 our difficulties in trade with the developed capitalist countries continued to grow because in the West there is a growing tendency to contradict endeavors toward a liberalization of world trade. Restrictions typical of state protectionism, which are estimated at present to cover about 40 percent of world trade, are being widely applied.

Poland, although it enjoys the most-privileged clause in trade relations with the majority of countries of the West, severely feels the consequences of the above-mentioned restrictions. We estimate that the burden of the duties imposed on our exports to capitalist countries last year amounted to more than $210 million. In addition to this, nontariff barriers have been introduced more than once and these also, and in the most unexpected manner, restrict the access of Polish goods to Western markets. The relation between the prices of our exports and imports has also deteriorated. The losses brought about by this are estimated to be about $350 million in 1976-78. Despite conditions that have markedly deteriorated our country, guarantees that the credit instalments due for the present years--which were incurred for the development and modernization of the economy and also for the purchase of grain, fodder crops, and meat--will be paid off completely.

We are, however, forced to rationalize imports from the developed Western countries, for we do not have the possibility of continually increasing imports of investment goods and other industrial products from the countries in the West when access to these markets is restricted for our goods. We have never concealed from the Western countries our importation of their technology to increase our export capacities and to pay off the credits incurred with the output of the projects that have been built.

Our main task in trading relations abroad is now to increase exports. Despite the difficulties we encounter and the nonattainment of the planned level, the dynamics of our exports to the capitalist countries were high in 1977 and reached more than 9 percent. Thanks to this, and also as a result of steadfastly rationalizing imports, the debit in our trade turnover with these countries dropped markedly last year compared to 1976, namely by one-third. The process of strengthening the country's external economic balance has thus gained in strength.

Our trade with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, which at present constitutes more than one-half of Polish foreign trade turnover, is of fundamental importance to us. In 1970 [as heard] that trade was growing at a high rate, and its structure had undergone advantageous transformation.

The recent 32d CEMA session was another important step along the path of the consolidation of integration links. Of particular importance are joint undertakings aimed at better meeting the CEMA countries' needs for fuels, raw materials and materials for production.

For example, the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline which will be completed this year, will make it easier to transport natural gas to the majority of European countries of the council, and this includes Poland, in the quantity of 2.3 billion cubic meters of gas annually. We have made a telling contribution toward this great joint undertaking.

This year will also see the completion of the high-tension transmission line joining the Soviet Union with the integrated energy system of the remaining council member countries. Thanks to our joint efforts the production of raw materials for ferrous metallurgy for the needs of the CEMA countries is growing in the USSR. These are only some results of the joint activity of the socialist countries. Work is in progress on a long term--up to the 1990's--program of cooperation in energy, fuels, raw materials, agriclture, food, engineering and market goods industry.

The undertakings this program embraces will serve to increasingly meet the needs of the economies and peoples of the CEMA countries.

May it please the house. The conditions I have been discussing have had a vital influence on providing our economy with raw materials, semifinished products, parts and assemblies. In 1977 a considerable number of enterprises experienced shortages in supplies. The shortage of chemical products was particularly acute; but we could afford to make up for all shortages in supplies by imports from capitalist countries.

We are trying to make the best possible use of our own fuel, energy and raw material facilities; to this end we are engaged in important investment undertakings. The effort put into these undertakings is indispensable for meeting our urgent needs and for the strengthening of the foundations of the long term development of our country.

The construction of the Katowice steelworks, the Rybnik coking coal basin, the Lublin coal basin, the Belchatow brown coal and energy basin, the development of new projects in our copper basin, the construction of new power, chemical and other projects, represents a very difficult but necessary obligation of our generation in relation to both the present and the future.

We are trying to manage rationally the fuels, energy and raw materials we possess. In this respect we are consolidating the responsibility borne by ministries and amalgamations; but we are also aware of very considerable shortcomings in this sector, shortcomings in lowering the consumption of materials in economic development, in saving fuel and energy, raw and other materials, in the promotion of constructions and technologies which are thrifty in the use of materials. In all these we see a top priority problem and important task for the workers' self-government conferences, for all links in our economy, science and technology.

May it please the house. We are shaping the investment process in line with Poland's capabilities. The proportion of investment in national income has dropped considerably. We have been concentrating our efforts and resources on key projects ready for quick production.

We have also been developing the process of modernization and renewal of our durable national property and have been creating conditions which would help this along. The proportion of modernization investment in our total industrial outlays has increased. We have concentrated considerable resources in the spheres of decisive importance to the implementation of our social program and to the foundations of Poland's economy--above all in the construction of housing, the food sector, production for market needs and in raw materials, energy and transport undertakings.

We are also trying to insure that other projects are completed in accordance with the plan, because equally important for our community are projects in the health service, education, commerce and services. The problems dealing with the timely completion and quality of these projects will receive particular attention from the local authorities, and every effort will be made to insure that they are completed.

We have undertaken many measures aimed at improving the effectiveness and discipline of investment, on-schedule delivery to users and the timely achievement of production capabilities and also at counteracting excessive construction costs. We are paying particular attention to the problem of implementing our investments in the power industry; there has been a great improvement there, and also in transport, in particular railroad transport.

In evaluating the real scope of investments in 1977, one must take into account that we deliberately implemented that part of the investment tasks at a slower rate so as to be able to accelerate and expand the scope of investment in basic preferred directions. Consequently, I think it is understandable that by increasing the outlay in those sections of the economy which we considered to be particularly important and by not increasing the share of investments in the national income, we were not able at the same time to carry out tasks in other spheres in the time alloted previously. This is all the more true because some of them can quite simply wait awhile without any harm being done. Thus, this had to have an effect in some way or other on the size and degree of the real implementation of the 1977 plan, about which some of the citizen deputies have been talking.

May it please the house: The share of output directed into the internal markets and for export, is growing systematically, while there is simultaneous restriction of output for investment purposes. This is a beneficial structural tendency. Of key importance are all activities serving to improve management efficiency. We are doing a lot in this direction but we are not doing all we can. The progress achieved in 1977 was not satisfactory. In industry barely a 1 percent reduction in costs was achieved compared to the 1.5 percent called for in the plan. In the construction industry, instead of the planned 0.7 percent reduction, there was an increase of 0.4 percent in [?cost]. A reduction in production costs is constantly in the focus of attention of all relevant links of the economy and of the whole administration. The effective countering of violations against the relations of earning and production increases and labor efficiency is also vital. Accelerating the improvement in the quality of output is a key issue as progress here continues to be lacking.

We attach great importance to scientific-technical progress. We have created favorable conditions for the development and continuation of work for people in the sciences and technology. We are training cadres intensively and we are expanding the potential of higher schools and scientific-research institutes. The modernization of industry considerably broadens the demand and absortive capacity for innovations and creates increasingly better conditions for exploiting the growing intellectual and material potential our science and technology have at their disposal. Many commitments for the government arise from the decisions of the 12th plenum of the party Central Committee. Their completed program will be presented to the house in autumn.

Citizen-deputies: In 1977 the state budget was implemented successfully. The budgetary incomes plan was surpassed. This was due to the increasing payments made by the socialized economy. These payments amounted to more than 95 percent of the total budget incomes. Also successfully implemented were the revenues received from taxes and dues from the non-socialized economy. In regard to expenditures, we then earmarked budgetary resources, among others, for subsidies, and mainly for subsidies in the foodstuff economy amounting to more than Z250 billion. In other words, more than a quarter of our budget. This includes subsidies to retail food prices amounting to Z116 billion. For the defense and security of the country, for the municipal housing economy, for an increase in social benefits and in the social services sphere and for the development of culture. [sentence as heard] In attempting to fulfill these priorities we simutaneously applied the principle of intensive economy in spending budgetary resources for the upkeep of the administration.

May it please the Sejm: In discussing the results of last year I must at the same time underline facts which could not fail to have an influence on the start for this year's tasks. You see, we entered 1978 with considerable deficits in our balance of payments, with a reduced state of reserves in certain raw materials and materials, especially in light industry. The consequences of these phenomena were compounded by difficulties which occurred in the power industry and transport in the first quarter of the current year. In the whole of the first half of the year, there prevailed a high and above-plan increase in demand for electricity and thermal power. The main reason for this was the long cold spell lasting into mid-May, and in this connection a considerable prolongation in the period of (?peak consumption). This was unprecedented and the longest heating period over the past few years.

This situation has resulted in the consumption of coal for the production of power and heat of nearly 1.5 million tons in excess of the plan. This, against the evidence of falling coal reserves, puts in sharp relief the problem of savings in coal and energy in our whole economy, throughout the year--in summer, autumn and winter.

Taking these circumstances into consideration, the results of the implementation of the plan in the first half of the current year are positive. In comparison with the first half of 1976, the value of industrial production increased by 6.2 percent; the procurement of livestock by 10 percent; the total monetary incomes of the population by 9 percent, and the retail sales of goods by nearly 8 percent. Exports have increased and imports have decreased.

But we are concerned about the failure of certain important sectors to implement biannual targets. This applies to the output of some raw and other materials and market goods which have already been mentioned. At the national conference of workers' self-government representatives, the tasks dealing with making up delays, especially in the output of market and export goods, were the center of attention of economic cadres and party organizations, of self-governments and workforces. We can say with full approbation that the present workers' self-government conferences which are being widely held have responded to Comrade Gierek's appeal with correctly motivated and directed effort. They have created a favorable social and political atmosphere and stimulated social activeness; they have taken steps in the area of supplies. All in all, these factors provide conditions needed to carry out our planned tasks for the whole of 1978.

Citizen-deputies: In accordance with the program outlined by the seventh party congress, recognized as a common line by the Allied United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party and millions of nonparty people, we are following consistently, despite the accumulation of difficulties, the road which complies with the basic spirit of the socioeconomic policy of the 70's; the only correct, though very complicated road.

By adapting the pace of growth of production in our industry, by adapting the scale of investment in a way adjusted to genuine economic capabilities, we are continuing to regroup our strength and resources in such a way as to insure the best possible implementation of the main tasks of Poland's development and to put into practice our social program. The regrouping of resources for these purposes enbraced in 1977 and 1978 investment outlays of some 7100 billion. Such decisions are not easy ones since they demand constant caution so that total investment outlays do not exceed the planned level. Hence, there has been a slowdown in some tasks, even important ones.

We do not conceal that more than once this has been connected with delaying several important projects among those which are not of the highest priority. This, however, is an inevitable and objective necessity dictated by the current situation on the investment front. These matters were not understood everywhere and not immediately; there were also some mistakes which we corrected in the course of this difficult work.

The regrouping of resources concerned also the (?sphere) of production, foreign trade, employment and wages. Thanks to that, the principal social tasks are being implemented and in some domains even accelerated in comparison with the provisions of the 5-year plan.

The sum of state expenditures for social benefits was increased in the first 6 months by nearly 20 percent in comparison with the same period last year. This is an essential acceleration in comparison with the growth rate in material production. In the current year, social benefits will reach the level planned for the last year of 5-year plan. We have taken new important decisions in broadening the number of people entitled to receive social benefits of the state. Our particular attention is given to veterans of labor and families having many children. We are extending maternal and child care.

In the first 6 months, pension payments and old age allowances amounted to nearly 753 billion. That is over 10 billion more than last year. An average pension or old age allowance amounted in the first half of the current year to 72,200, which is an increase of more than 18 percent. As a result, the relation between an average pension and an average wage was greatly improved.

Thanks to another increase in the minimum wage on 1 May, its relation to the average wage was also improved. When increasing the monetary incomes of the population, we are paying constant attention to increasing accordingly the supply of goods and services to the market.

The problems of housing are in the focus of everyday attention of the government. We have entered the period of gradual but increasingly noticeable improvement in housing conditions. The needs here, however, are still immense. The government has focused its attention on liquidating delays and backlog accumulated in this field and on creating a basis for implementating gradually growing tasks in the coming years.

This is borne out by the fact that 27 billion were allocated in 1977 for the construction of dwellings and the development of building sites. In addition, there has been an increase in the capabilities of enterprises carrying out this development. The work that has begun has already produced results. In the first half of this year considerably more dwellings were handed over for occupancy than in the corresponding period last year. (?Thnaks to) them, we have been making up the lag of 1977. Their usable surface area has grown by a total of more than 20 percent compared to the same period last year. The consistent implementation of the housing program is also borne out by the latest 14 percent increase in outlay for the municipal economy.

May it please the house: Thanks to the policy which has been carried out ever since 1971 and which combines into one the dynamic development of the country and an improvement in the living conditions of the public, there have taken place fundamental and positive transformations in our fatherland. We have developed and modernized Poland's economic potential. We have increased the production capacities of industry, transport, the construction industry and the remaining sections of the economy. We are guaranteed education for young children and young people, work for all adults and increasingly good care for labor veterans. We are implementing great investment undertakings which create the foundations for the successful development of Poland today and tomorrow. The housing construction program is being carried out consistently.

We are conducting the technical reconstruction of agriculture on an increasingly broad scale. Preparations are in progress for a reform in the national education system. At present, work is being concentrated on making preschool education generally available, on expanding the network of comprehensive parish schools and on improving the teaching staffs. The further strengthening of our country's defensive might, of order, discipline and public order and the further strengthening of socialist law and order must be added to our important achievements. For this we have to thank our people's armed forces, the glorious anniversary of which--the 25th anniversary of their foundation and activity--we shall be marking this year. For this we have to thank the organs of the civil militia, the security service and the jurisdiction which are devoted to the cause of the people's fatherland. To an equal degree, we have to thank our foreign policy for the fact that the role and importance of Poland in the international arena have grown. The positions of our country as a persistent advocate of peace and of the struggle for its consolidation and as an active realizer of the decisions of the Helsinki conference have become established.

Agricultural output, despite the consequences of 4 years in a row that were adverse for agriculture, has increased by about 18 percent. The fixed assets in the national economy are now 53 percent greater than they were in 1970. In this time the value of productive fixed means has gone up 77 percent. The consumption fund, calculated per inhabitant, has gone up by 65 percent in the same period. Real earnings have increased 50 percent. The current spending of the state budget for social and cultural facilities has more than doubled.

The state budget's current expenditure on welfare and cultural facilities has more than doubled. We have deepened and consolidated our economic relations abroad; we have joined on a much broader basis the international economic exchange; we have taken an important step forward in the development of the socialist division of labor and economic integration; Poland's position and standing on the international arena have improved; our economic potential is considerably greater than it was at the beginning of this decade, it represents a new, higher quality. This is why we are able to overcome the difficulties which we experience on the path of our development.

The state prizes awarded this year for science, technology, culture and art to a large group of Polish creators of work of particular importance for our country are the proof of the wide-ranging, multifaceted and rich content of art in all sectors of our social, economic and cultural life, to which our party and state authorities extend particular care.

In the final accounts we are preparing on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the rebirth of People's Poland, aware of our capabilities and obligations, we look to our future with optimism. We can see the full possibility of achieving the aims which the party has put before our people.

We consider it our main duty to improve the quality of effort at all levels and in all jobs, to develop social and productive initiative, to manage thriftily the production resources, to give every Pole an opportunity to make increasing contributions to the implementation of the program laid down by the seventh party congress and to increasing Poland's strength and the prosperity of her citizens.

Of fundamental importance for the achievement of these aims will be, and this was stressed at the national conference of representatives of workers self-government, the full implementation of this year's plan. I quote: "At present," said Comrade Gierek, "the implementation of the tasks which we have set before us is the most important, decisive matter." It is on this that we must concentrate the full weight of all our strength and resources. This is now our government's basic task, the task of all its bodies and of the entire administration; it is the main subject of our current activity. I thank you, citizen-deputies, for your attention.

Najdowski Appointed Culture Minister

LD202250Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] At the motion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Polish Sejm has appointed Zygmunt Najdowski to the post of minister of culture and art. Zygmunt Najdowski was until now the first deputy minister at the department.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR SCHAUFELE

LD202338Y Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 July, PAP--Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received U.S. Ambassador to Poland William E. Schaufele. The two discussed current problems (?in) economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries and matters related to the (?preparations for the) 8th session of the joint Polish-American (?trade) commission.

GIEREK RECEIVES INTERCOSMOS COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD202300Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Poland's political leader, Edward Gierek, has received the chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, Prof Boris Petrov, who is in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Academy of Sciences. They discussed prospects for future space research as part of the [words indistinct] Intercosmos program for joint space exploration.

POLISH REGIME OPPONENTS RELEASE WHITE PAPER

DW201048Y Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Jul 78 p 19 DW

[Walter Guenzel report]

[Text] A new document from a Polish opposition group has reached the West. DIE WELT is the first German newspaper to publish excerpts from this white paper in which the Warsaw "Committee for Social Self-Defense-KOR" accuses the Polish authorities of "a systematic terrorist action" against critics of the government.

In the paper the committee announces the publication of a document proving the "official hushup of police crimes."

It was in vain that more than 3,000 Polish citizens between November 1976 and the Spring of 1978 signed a petition demanding, with reference to the constitution and the police and penal codes, the appointment of a special parliamentary committee to investigate the mistreatment of politically suspicious people by the police. According to the white paper, this committee "would have examined how the Polish militia and state security officials are trained, i.e., what internal instructions were followed during their training, because they encroached upon the human rights of their fellow citizens so brutally and with a total lack of justice."

The "documents of injustice" prove through examples that after the bloody incidents of July 1976 in Radom and Ursus near Warsaw, more than 100 Poles told the "Committee for the Defense of the Workers" (KOR), among other things, how they had been mistreated and beaten by functionaries of various police organs.

Supplying names, the white paper quotes from some selected "descriptions of incredible methods of torture":

Szczepaniak, Josef: "After being struck on the temple, I lost consciousness. As fellow-sufferers told me afterwards, one of the militia men seized me by the throat and dragged me into the cell, another accompanied him, beating on my chest and legs. Afterwards, my legs, chest and back were bruised..."

Gutowski, Waldemar: "They threatened to beat me until I admitted theft even though I had never stolen anything from anyone. I was beaten to the point that I could not stand it any longer..."

Wujcik, Piotr: "Five men rushed at me and chained me to the radiator. Then all five of them beat me at the same time so severely that I immediately lost consciousness. They hit me with the hafts of their lead-filled police sticks..."

Baran, Zenon: "Aboard the transport truck, we had to lie down on the floor so that the policemen could kick and beat us more easily. We were treated worse than animals. During the subsequent interrogations, a militia man struck me at random on the head, back and legs while two others held me..."

Michalski, Waldemar: "Starting in the 'dung-beetle' position, I had to run the first gauntlet (they called it the health path) for 50 meters. I was supposed to walk slowly so that every one of them could beat me. They hit me with their fists and clubs and kicked me with their boots. Finally I collapsed. I could no longer stand up under the hail of club blows..."

Ufniacz, Ferdynand: "At the municipal militia headquarters they dragged me into a narrow room and beat me to the point of unconsciousness. They broke my nose. In the antechamber a corporal kicked and beat me. First I collapsed, then I lost consciousness. When I came to again I had no teeth left..."

Glowacki, Piotr: "Two of them took their clubs, stood behind me and alternately beat me. While doing so they said: "You are not doing us any favor. We will grab some rascal from the riots and cut him down to size; then he will testify that he saw you setting fire to the party house, or we will confront you with a militia man who will testify that he saw you, and then you will be facing a charge of arson..."

Tnis testimony, written in the presence of witnesses, was not answered by the official addressees. On the contrary, the complainants and signers of public protests against acts of police arbitrariness were forced to retract their complaints, interrogated and fired from their jobs. In violation of the rules of criminal procedures, the office of the prosecutor general of the People's Republic of Poland failed to announce that investigations had been initiated or discontinued.

The courts, the documentation states, ignored public declarations by witnesses that testimonies had been coerced by torture. They handed down verdicts solely on the basis of the testimony of the security organs. The tortured workers were denounced by official propaganda as the "scum of society."

The KOR report states: "In view of this situation, we have begun to investigate the problem independently. We have skimmed through the files of the intervention bureau that has handled this issue since 1977 within the framework of KOR. Today we are in a position to declare with full responsibility for our actions that the prosecuting bodies have engaged in twisting the law, and that our courts are covering up this fact by passing unjust verdicts, by frequently sentencing the innocent and by generally not holding the real culprits responsible."

In its documentation, KOR is expressly not evaluating evidence concerning the beatings that routinely take place in police stations, because the Polish people are sufficiently informed about this matter. It must be stated, however, that seven of the tortured people did not survive the tortures, and many more of the mistreated people have been crippled.

"We are," the KOR statement continues, "in possession of a document that unmasks the official coverup of police crimes, and we shall publish the full text of it. It is a letter addressed by Boguslaw Sliwa, deputy state prosecutor of Kalisz, to the State Council of the Republic (the highest leadership body of Poland; editorial remark). Another document will prove that the militia stands above the law".

The authors condemn as disgraceful the actions of Polish courts which participate in protecting police officers who commit crimes against prosecution, while as a rule believing statements made by such morally questionable police officers against innocent citizens and ignoring all evidence produced in trials of militia members.

"The tension created by such practices has more than once in the history of the People's Republic of Poland led to explosions with tragic consequences," state the authors. "By presenting this collection of documents, we state that the rulers of the People's Republic of Poland will be held responsible for all the incalculable consequences of tolerating injustice in our country."

KOR also reported the acts of violence (including homicide) that have been committed by security organs in the spring of 1978 against persons who have been trying to insure the implementation of freedom of opinion and freedom of assembly in Poland in keeping with the UN human rights charter and the CSCE decisions signed by Warsaw.

In mid-April 1978, opposition student's representative Andrzej Miestkowski was severely beaten in Krakow and--almost simultaneously--Boleslaw Cygan, one of the founders of the Free Polish Trade Union Association, was attacked and severely beaten in Wodzislaw (Silesia) by "unknown persons."

Official KOR statements on these incidents say that three men beat Miestkowski until he passed out while shouting: "You know why;" afterwards, they left him lying in the street.

Boleslaw Cygan was threatened during an interrogation by the police with the statement that the "consequences" of his actions would be his own fault. Soon afterwards he was attacked by four persons on the street, pulled into a car and severely beaten. The seriously injured man regained consciousness in a hospital.

KOR states that the police admit that they know how to put undesirable persons "out of circulation." State Security Service officials on 14 April 1978 warned Tomasz Chlebowski that he "would be taken good care of in the street some day." Cygan, who was subsequently attacked, had been threatened with a beating during several police interrogations.

KOR has been familiar with these methods of frightening people since last year. In 1977 such popular persons as Jacek Kuron, actress Halina Mikolajska, and five other citizens were threatened not with attacks but with murder. Andrze Zdziarski was beaten up in broad daylight on Warsaw's Defilade Square. Roman Wojciechowski was abducted by "unknown persons" to the outskirts of Warsaw, where he was beaten up and then left in a helpless state.

"The same script," states the KOR declaration, "is being followed in 1978. The beatings of the persons we have named make the death of the student Stanislaw Pyjas (he was found dead on 7 May 1977 in front of his Krakow apartment) appear in a new light, forcing us to reflect again on the cause of death of this student representative.

The committee demands in conclusion: "All these facts prove that planned terrorist actions with particularly dramatic consequences have been conducted in the voivodship of Krakow and in Katowice (where party chief Gierek has his cohorts, editorial remark). Niestkowski and Cygan are alive although they have been beaten, but a tragic incident could happen any day. We demand that these provocative terrorist actions be halted.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED--The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Light and Food Industry that visited Poland 10-17 July under the department's head, Fedor Mochalin, had talks on party work in the light and food industries, toured a number of light industry and food plants in Lodz, Krakow and Skierniewice voivodships and studied experience in launching new market production. On 17 July the delegation was received by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and exchanged views on improving the methods of party management of economic activities. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

TORUN PARTY PLENUM--The 17 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Torun, which discussed the tasks of the voivodship's socioeconomic development in the second half of the year, was chaired by the committee's first secretary Boleslaw Kapitan, and was attended by Henryk Pucilowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

SED DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The SED Central Committee delegation led by Guenther Ehrensperger, head of the Planning and Fiscal Department, which has visited Poland [no date given] at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, held talks with Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee secretariat and head of the Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction Department; with Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Planning and Economic Analyses Department; and with officials of the planning commission and the Polish National Bank. The delegation toured Kielce and Piotrkow voivodships to study party work and production-economic activities and was received by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU CABLES CONDOLENCES ON KULAKOV'S DEATH

AU201115Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general, Moscow.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

We learned with profound sorrow of the death of Comrade Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, outstanding militant of the Soviet party and state.

In connection with this heavy loss, I extend to you and the CPSU most heartfelt condolences on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally. Please convey all our sympathy to the bereaved family.

[Signed] RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu

MORE ON ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Montes Reports on Talks

PY202307Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2055 GMT 20 Jul 78 PY

[By NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS special correspondent]

[Excerpts] (Neptun), Romania, 20 Jul--Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes, who will sign an agreement for economic cooperation in Bucharest tomorrow, today received a formal invitation from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu for the two countries to act in close cooperation in international organizations.

The Romanian president also asked Argentina to make "a big effort so that the movement of nonalined countries will be truly nonalined and maintain its unity, since this is a fundamental and important tool at the world level which has major international importance."

Montes, who will leave for Vienna tomorrow to begin the third stage of his European tour, met today with President Ceausescu at a beach on the Black Sea coast, 5 km from the Bulgarian border, where the Romanian president is spending his vaction.

At the end of the 40-minute meeting, Admiral Montes stated to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that he was "very pleased" with the development of the talks, and he said that the Romanian president requested "Argentine support and cooperation in solving serious problems affecting world peace."

Montes also exaplained that Ceausescu mentioned, among other issues, the new international economic order and that he proposed that a special assembly be held at the United Nations so that "the streategy and tactics which can allow harmonization of the aspirations of the developing countries with the demands of the highly industrialized countries" may be established through a preparatory commission.

Admiral Montes also stated that Ceausescu approved all the issues which he discussed with the Romanian foreign minister during meetings held yesterday and this morning regarding economic and technological cooperation.

Another issue discussed by the two foreign ministers was the Romanian request to be granted preferential treatment regarding fishing in Argentine waters.

Foreign Minister Montes said that since we were 100 percent in agreement regarding international political guidelines, President Ceausescu asked for closer cooperation in international organizations.

Montes added that it was at this moment that Ceausescu "requested that Argentina make a big effort so that the movement of nonalined countries will be truly nonalined and maintain its unity, since this is a fundamental and important tool at the world level which has major international importance."

Montes concluded by stating that the Romanian president "condemned foreign interference in several African countries, since this interference leads to ideological division of this continent and threatens African unity by creating areas of influence of some powers."

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER GOMA

Received by Ceausescu

AU202021Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1978--On July 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at Neptun resort Colonel Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice-chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, now on an official visit of friendship in Romania.

The interview was attended by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Mentioned were during the interview the good relations of friendship and collaboration developing between the two parties, countries and peoples, as also the decisive importance the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of the Congo, the top-level talks and understandings had for the upward course of the Romanian-Congolese relations. Expressed in keeping with the understandings covenanted, to the benefit of the Romanian and Congolese peoples, to international peace, understanding and collaboration.

The exchange of opinions on current international questions reiterated the resolve of the two countries to intensify their cooperation on the world arena, to make their contribution to the settlement of the major questions confronting mankind in the interest of the peoples, to the struggle for the definitive abolition of the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for the liquidation of racism and apartheid, for the establishment of a new international economic and political order, of new inter-state relations based on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs, securing the free assertion of each nation's aspirations to economic and social progress.

As regards the situation in Africa, highlighted was the need for settling the disputed issues existing among some states on that continent by the Africans themselves, without any outside intereference, for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African countries for their sovereign and independent development.

Special attention was paid to the questions concerning the self-dependent economic and social development of the African countries by capitalizing their national riches, the human potential they have, expanding equitable collaboration with all the countries of the world.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UN ANDREW YOUNG CONCLUDES VISIT

AU202023Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1978--Ambassador Andrew Young, permanent representative of the United States of America to the U.N., member of the cabinet of the U.S. President, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister, left Bucharest on July 20.

AGERPRES REPORTS MCGOVERN INTERVIEW IN ROMANIA LIBERA

AU181928Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1978--All peoples are interested in seeing the arms race stopped stated Senator George McGovern in an interview printed by ROMANIA LIBERA of July 18. This, he said, is necessary not only for diminishing the danger of a military catastrophe but also for releasing funds which we need for general progress, for that of the developing countries in particular. I consider that the activities for building peace are the most important activities of our times and a vital part of this process are the disarmament measures, the measures to control armaments before they destroy the human race, the U.S. senator affirmed, who qualified the Romanian proposals at the recent special session of the General Assembly on disarmament as most interesting and constructive. Referring to Romanian-U.S. relations, Senator McGovern said he was convinced that these would continue being constructive, friendly, developing strongly in virtue of so many mutual interests. Our countries, he said, are interest in developing their cooperation in various fields of activity, including agriculture. This cooperation could develop to reciprocal benefit we can help one another by expanding trade, exchanges of experience and of experts.

During his visit in Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly--the country's parliament--Senator McGovern was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Neptun resort.

Referring to this part of his visit, to the talk he had with the Romanian head of state, McGovern said that the problems of common interest to our countries, which we discussed, helped me to better comprehend the questions of Romania-U.S. collaboration and the standpoint of Romania's president concerning important aspects of international life like the negotiated settlement of the conflicting situations in various regions, the need for effective disarmament measures, improving the international political climate. As for the Romanian-U.S. dialogue, Senator McGovern went on, an important contribution to its development was made by the U.S. visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu in April. As for the content of this visit, he said, I have heard only favourable comments like those of President Carter, of the U.S. secretary of state, of members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, of the U.S. press. All were extremely impressed by the personality of the Romanian head of state, by his profound knowledge of matters and by the way he works.

SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH U.S. CONCLUDES

AU201438Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the third economic seminar of Romanian and U.S. researchers, organized by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, concludes in Bucharest.

For 4 days the participants--specialized teaching staff in higher education, researchers, economists and foreign trade employees--discussed various aspects of the economic relations between Romania and the United States and pointed out the ways and means for intensifying these relations, which have recorded a new upsurge after meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter, occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the United States.

The participants in the symposium proceedings were also received today by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH CSSR MARKED

AU202037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1978--A festive meeting (?marking) 30 years since the signing of the first Romanian-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship and ten years since the signing of the new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was arranged under the aegis of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and the Bucharest Municipal R.C.P. Committee, in Bucharest on July 20.

Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Czechoslovak joint governmental commission of economic, scientific and technical collaboration spoke about the importance of the event.

Deeply rooted in the historical past, raised onto higher stages under the conditions of building socialism, the speaker emphasized, the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, equal rights and nonimmixture in internal affairs and comradely reciprocal assistance, have witnessed new valences and have steadily developed in the favourable framework provided by the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance signed thirty years ago.

He said that the treaty signed ten years ago was a fresh and powerful instrument for consolidating the bilateral relations, a propitious political and juridical framework for raising them onto ever higher planes.

In his speech, Miloslav Jandik, charge d'affaires ad-interim of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Romania said that the treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania are grounded on genuine respect for sovereignty and independence, absolute equality and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs. They contain principles of fraternal friendship and mutual assistance of harmoniously blending the interests of the two countries. In these bases, collaboration between Czechoslovakia and Romania is developing successfully in all spheres of social life.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-GHANAIAN JOURNALIST PROTOCOL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1978--The protocol on bilateral collaboration for the 1978-1980 period between the Journalists' Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Journalists' Association of the Republic of Ghana was signed in Bucharest. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU]

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW YAR LEADER

LD201020Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram of congratulations to the newly elected chairman of the Military Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

"On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Military Command Council of the Yemen Arab Republic I want to express my conviction that the friendship between our two non-aligned countries will successfully develop to the benefit of strengthened international cooperation and the establishment of world peace," says President Tito in his telegram.

MORE ON VISIT BY DPRK VICE PREMIER HO TAM

Confers With Djuranovic

LD201512Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, and held a lengthy, cordial and friendly talk with him. Vice Premier Ho Tam conveyed the warm and sincere greetings of Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, and the greetings of the DPRK premier to the president of the Federal Executive Council.

During the talks, the positive development of state and party cooperation between the two socialist nonalined countries was remarked upon with satisfaction. As concerns economic cooperation, it is necessary for both sides to exert additional efforts to develop this form of cooperation and advance it in the mutual interest. Within the framework of talks on international issues, special attention was devoted to the forthcoming foreign ministers conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade. The readiness of the SFRY and the DPRK was expressed to make their contribution, in close contact and cooperation, to the success of this important gathering of the nonalined countries, in the aim of preserving and consolidating the unity and capability for action of the nonalined countries.

Taking part in the talks were Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Chong Kwang-sun, ambassador of the DPRK in the SFRY.

Vrhovec, Ho Tam Toasts at Luncheon

LD202138Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal lunch today in the building of the Federal Executive Council in Novi Beograd in honor of Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, who is on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. In addition to the closest colleagues of the two ministers, there were also many leading representatives of the sociopolitical, economic and cultural life of our country present.

During the lunch Josip Vrhovec and Ho Tam gave toasts.

Welcoming the high-ranking guest and the members of the DPRK delegation, Josip Vrhovec said, among other things:

Your arrival in our country is a faithful reflection of the successful development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our countries and of the atmosphere of complete trust which prevails between us.

There is no doubt that the firm foundations for this were laid in the previous meetings of President Kim Il-song and President Tito. This provides all of us with important incentives to expand and deepen constantly our overall cooperation. We are developing it with the desire for it to serve the true interests of our peoples and the peace and progress of the world. [passage indistinct] we have developed our countries and successfully built socialism. Vrhovec stressed in particular the importance of the building of socialism along one's own paths--Yugoslavia on the basis of self-management and the DPRK on the basis of its ideology of Chuche.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs then said that in international relations Yugoslavia consistently adheres to the principles of independence, equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. "We are convinced that these principles are necessary and obligatory in relations between socialist countries, too. The character of the relations between our two countries is the best confirmation of this," Vrhovec stressed and added: "I would like to emphasize that our joint membership of the nonalined movement and the efforts which we invest in the reaffirmation of the basic principles and orientations and the strengthening of the action unity of the nonalined movement lend a special value to our relations.

"I would particularly like to emphasize the satisfaction that our meeting has come about on the eve of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries, to which we attach exceptional importance. The nonalined policy has become an influential and independent political force in world relations. Without it the successful and lasting solution of the important problems of our world is unthinkable."

The federal secretary for foreign affairs indicated the new interventions being undertaken by the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism in various quarters and in this connection said: "Regretfully we can state that the process of the relaxation of tension in the world is again being limited, and bloc confrontations are assuming even sharper and broader dimensions.

All this jeopardizes the efforts by freedom-loving countries in the strengthening of their independence, their continued national emancipation and social progress.

It is precisely for this reason that the increased responsibility and commitment to act in an active and resolute manner to reduce and remove these dangers lies with the nonalined movement and all other countries that fight for peace and equality in the world," Vrhovec said.

Noting that identity of views exists between the two countries on important questions of the policy of nonalinement, Josip Vrhovec said: "Our firm resolve for the nonalined movement to oppose all attempts to split and break it up through the strengthening of its solidarity and unity lends our cooperation not only bilateral but also broader international significance.

"We, dear friends, are familiar with the selfless efforts constantly made by the DPRK with a view to successful socialist building. Yugoslavia has always extended its principled support to your struggle for the peaceful unification of your country.

"We also believe that the breadth of the support for your just cause will find full expression at the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonalined countries," Vrhovec added.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs then said: "I would like to inform you that we in Yugoslavia make constant efforts to continue the successful building of our peaceful, happy and free life. In particular we urge the realization of the important tasks set at the recently held 11th LCY Congress. I would like to emphasize that our congress confirmed the firm unity of our nations and nationalities and our resolve to strengthen the independence of the country and to continue to conduct an independent and nonalined policy in international relations."

Replying to his host, Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, said, among other things:

"Allow me first to express our gratitude to the government and peoples of your country for the warm welcome and heartfelt hospitality and, Comrade Vrhovec, for the words of friendship and encouragement in your toast and to convey the Korean people's fraternal greetings to the peoples of Yugoslavia.

"The warm welcome and hospitality which you have extended to our delegation constitute a clear expression of the deep feeling of friendship felt by the peoples of Yugoslavia for the Korean people.

"We are very glad to have the opportunity to visit your country and consult the comrades from Yugoslavia on a number of questions of common interest, primarily on the preparations for the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries, due to be held in Yugoslavia, one of the founding countries of the nonalined movement, which was also host to the first historic conference of the heads of state of nonalined countries."

Speaking about the complexity of the international situation and the attempts to divide nonalined countries, Ho Tam pointed out the need for resolute opposition to these trends. He stated in this context that cooperation and the strengthening of solidarity among nonalined countries represents a fundamental stand to which the government of the DPRK strictly adheres. Referring to the very good Yugoslav-Korean relations, Ho Tam said: "Friendship and cooperation between our two countries are growing stronger and developing every day with the aim of attaining the ideals of the international working class and the noble ideals and goals of the nonalined movement.

"This friendship has become more precious than anything else to our peoples because it has been established and nurtured by the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the eminent leader of the peoples of Yugoslavia's Comrade Josip Broz Tito."

The Korean diplomatic chief then said: "The peoples of Yugoslavia are achieving great successes in the struggle for the building of socialism on the basis of the system of self-management.

"Your government, by actively pursuing the policy of nonalinement, is making a great contribution toward the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world and to the establishment of just international relations.

"The Korean people are gratified by the successes of the peoples of Yugoslavia as if they were their own and sincerely wish them even greater successes."

Speaking about the efforts made by the Korean people, under the leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song, to speed up the peaceful reunification of Korea, which Ho Tam stressed, represents one link in the chain of the great cause of the nonalined countries, he stressed that the "Korean people are sure to carry out the historic task of reuniting their fatherland with the active support of the peoples of the world who respect independence, the people of nonalined countries and the peoples of the socialist countries, as including Yugoslavia.

In conclusion Ho Tam said: "On this occasion I wish once more to express our deep gratitude to the government and peoples of Yugoslavia for their active support for our people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea. We are firmly convinced that our visit to Yugoslavia will contribute toward the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries and toward the strengthening of solidarity between nonalined countries."

Talks With Vrhovec

LD201742Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, held concluding talks today in which their colleagues also took part. During the very cordial meeting an exchange of views was carried out on current events in the world, particularly on the preparations by the nonalined countries and their activities on the eve of the forthcoming ministerial conference in Belgrade. The talks also embraced the successful overall bilateral cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities the two sides see for its further enrichment and advancement.

The meetings yesterday and today have confirmed the identity or close similarity of standpoints on all the subjects dealt with in the talks.

The vice premier of the Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK extended an invitation for Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to pay an official and friendly visit to friendly and nonalined DPRK, which was accepted with pleasure.

Also taking part in the talks were, on the Yugoslav side: Paun Serbanovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dusan Caspari, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ivica Kojic, chef de cabinet of the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and Jordan Dinic, advisor in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In the Korean delegation were: Yi Chong-mok, vice minister of foreign affairs; Chong Kwang-sun, advisor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and So Gju-ul, head of international organizations bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT DJURANOVIC RECEIVES WALDHEIM

LD212352Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2300 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Jul 20 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic this evening received Secretary-General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim, who arrived here earlier today for a two-day working visit to Yugoslavia.

In this first in a series (?of meetings) with Yugoslav leaders, Waldheim and Djuranovic exchanged views on a number of most important world problems. The topics included Western Sahara, situation in the Horn of Africa, the Near East, Cyprus and other questions.

Waldheim expressed satisfaction with the reaching of agreement on the independence of Namibia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Yugoslavia's support for the Organization of African Unity in its efforts to implement the aims of the organization, which is in the interest of African peoples, was stressed during the meeting.

The great importance of the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade was underlined, and Dr Waldheim showed great interest in the meeting.

The UN secretary-general stated that he highly values the role of Yugoslavia and its efforts for equitable international relations, and especially the endeavours of President Tito in dealing with the most acute world issues.

After the meeting, President Djuranovic gave dinner in honour of his high guest.

SFRY-BULGARIAN COMMISSION ENDS SESSION, SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU201540Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic report]

[Text] The Yugoslav-Bulgarian Mixed Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has concluded its 15th session in Belgrade. A protocol determining the directions of the future economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was signed at the conclusion of the session. Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, signed the protocol on behalf of the Yugoslav part of the mixed commission and Belcho Belchev, minister for finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed it on behalf of the Bulgarian side. Dragan Colovic reports:

Both sides have favorably appraised the work of the 15th session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical cooperation but it was emphasized in this connection that not all possibilities for a more successful cooperation have as yet been utilized. For this reason it has been recommended to work organizations of the two countries, in their mutual interests, to realize the agreement on economic cooperation. Mutual interest in developing the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on a long-term basis was confirmed at the session. It was concluded in this connection that the classical forms of economic cooperation should be enriched with wuch new forms as production cooperation, specialization, exchange of technology, joint ventures as well as joint actions in third markets and all other forms of cooperation which are in the mutual interests.

It was noted that the volume of commodity trade was unsatisfactory. It was recommended to the work organizations engaged in export trade to find as favorable solutions as possible through their direct contacts and thus to stimulate commodity trade.

Following the signing of the protocol at the conclusion of the session Belcho Belchev, minister for finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said in his statement for Belgrade Radio and TANJUG that the most important thing for Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation is for it to develop on a long-term basis, especially in the fields of industrial specialization and production cooperation, and that in this connection it is necessary to achieve a further coordination of the plans. Belchev also stressed the importance of a better utilization of the possibilities for an even larger commodity trade and pointed out that at this session the governments of the two countries assumed the obligation to create the conditions which will stimulate work organizations to advance economic cooperation even further.

Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, emphasized that the 15th session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian commission was held in a working atmosphere and that efforts were made to find solutions in the mutual interest. During the discussion held on the basis of equality it was appraised that the cooperation between the two countries can be even more voluminous and more comprehensive and of higher quality. What is important now, Milan Vukasovic pointed out, is that work organizations find, through direct contacts, concrete solutions on the basis of agreements in principle and that banks, chambers and governments of both countries stimulate a further advancement of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation with measures of economic policy.

NONALINED PREPARATORY COMMITTEE TO MEET 22 JULY

LD201838Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 20, (TANJUG)--In the "Sava" conference centre in Belgrade, the preparatory committee session of the non-aligned ministerial conference begins on Saturday morning. The committee will, it is reported, meet as the coordinating bureau at the level of ambassadors or officials and prepare the programme for the non-aligned ministerial conference a draft agenda and drafts of the documents to be adopted by the ministers at the final plenum.

The non-aligned coordinating bureau, which met on July 14 at the level of permanent representatives to the U.N. approved a draft for the non-aligned ministerial conference which will now be which the last word submitted to the preparatory committee. [as received]

According to this draft, the non-aligned foreign ministers would consider seventeen items covering the most important international political and economic problems, the non-aligned movement's action in the forthcoming period and cooperation among the non-aligned.

The preparatory committee is expected to consider also the coordination bureau's New York recommendations on Bolivia's application for full membership, and Costa Rica's and Pakistan's applications to attend non-aligned gatherings as guests.

The draft agenda provides, it was learned, for the non-aligned foreign ministers to make a comprehensive review of the non-aligned activity since the Colombo 5th non-aligned summit.

The ministers are expected to focus on developments in Africa, particularly in southern Africa, the Middle East and other areas of crisis in the world, as well as on controversial problems between individual non-aligned countries. Also assessed as exceptionally important is the problem of disarmament, in the light of the recent U.N. special disarmament session, continuing comprehensive support and assistance to liberation movements, the coordination of approaches for the forthcoming 33rd regular U.N. General Assembly session as well as continued non-aligned activity and meetings in the forthcoming period, including preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit conference to be held in Havana next year.

VIENNA PAPER INTERVIEWS GRLICKOV ON ROLE OF NONALINED

AU201255Y Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 19 Jul 78 p 3 AU

["Exclusive interview" granted by LCY Presidium member Dr Aleksandar Grlickov to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG's Belgrade correspondent Elisabeth Prager--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: Dr Grlickov, Yugoslavia is one of the initiators of the idea of nonalinement and plays an important part in the rather heterogenous movement of the nonalined countries. The conference of the nonalined countries will take place shortly in Belgrade. Which topics will be on the agenda?

Answer: The ministerial conference of the nonalined countries will take place in Belgrade in the framework of the preparations of the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined countries, at a time of increased activitiy of the nonalined countries that originates from the special UN session on disarmament which has been held in the framework and upon the initiative of the UN General Assembly. Moreover, the Belgrade conference is taking place at a time of strong convulsions in international relations and at a time of a serious crisis of the policy of detente. At the same time it is marked by a substantially increased pressure on the nonalined countries and various attempts to inject quarrels emanating from the bloc powers into the nonalined movement. Moreover, there have recently been frictions and conflicts between nonalined countries in which the objective contradictions between them have come out more sharply than ever before.

It goes without saying that all these factors affect the situation within the nonalined movement but they do not endanger its existence. Predictions about the disintegration of this movement are unfounded and thus not borne by good intentions. The coordination bureau, which recently met, confirmed the nonalined countries' determination to continue their activity in accordance with the basic principles and the criteria of nonalinement. All 86 full-fledged members have already announced their participation in the conference, and representatives of some 110 countries will come to Belgrade as observers and guests. As far as its broad range is concerned, this meeting will resemble the UN General Assembly, a fact which convincingly refutes reports about a diminishing interest of some countries to participate in the nonalined movement's work.

Despite all difficulties, the nonalined movement has always had the strength to keep the constructive dialog going, among equal partners, on all questions of its activity. Here in Belgrade the opportunity is to be used to consolidate the situation within the movement, to block the channels through which disunity is carried into it and to adopt an action program for strengthening the movement's solidarity and cohesion in view of the fundamental strategic aims, the directions, membership criteria and orientations.

The movement will discuss itself--the political and economic relations among the nonalined countries--but certainly not at the expense of discussing the problems that are essential for the world because the nonalined countries are fully aware of the fact that any narrowing of their working platform would only be conducive to internal splits and a decline in their unity and their capacity to act.

Hence, the Belgrade conference will discuss with undiminished attention the contradictions in today's world and their causal connection with the convulsions and confrontations on the international level. It will discuss new ways and methods to resist the threat to the existence of the nonalined and developing countries, advocate the easing of international tensions, call for free and equal international cooperation on the basis of the policy of detente that is a social process in everybody's interest and not an arrangement between the big powers and blocs, and moreover for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, the elimination of the hotbeds of new wars, and it will oppose neocolonialism and all forms of exerting pressure and of big power politics.

As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it will, together with the other countries, do everything in its power for the success of the entire activity of the nonalined movement. As host of the Belgrade conference it has special commitments in this respect.

Question: At the Helsinki CSCE and at the follow-up conference in Belgrade it turned out that some European neutral countries also opposed the superior power of the military blocs thus building up a kind of active neutrality. In this regard, do you see any parallels or the possibility of a closer cooperation between the European neutrals and the nonalined countries of the Third World in the efforts to end the arms race of the blocs, as well as a chance for an intensified economic aid of the developed to the developing countries?

Answer: The similarity of positions and the cooperation among the European nonalined and neutral countries during the Helsinki conference and at the Belgrade meeting, as well as on other occasions, has shown the possibility of their collaboration on the basis of a broad platform which is above the interests of the power blocs. I believe that, in the past, cooperation in this field just barely indicated the actual possibilities which exist. The interest in cooperation in the fields you mentioned is also growing in those countries which are tied to one of the blocs. The arms race, caused by the division of the world into blocs, with all the dangers it entails for mankind, is a factor which hampers progress and complicates the resolution of burning world problems. Hence, objective circumstances speak for further expansion of cooperation among nonalined, neutral and other countries, even more so as the development of science and of productive forces requires an increasingly broad cooperation in all fields.

Question: Could more intensive cooperation between neutral and nonalined countries bring both sides more economic and political independence, and thus, social progress? And could there be common interests in this respect between Yugoslavia and Austria?

Answer: The need for international cooperation, which is making itself felt among the nonalined and neutral countries, results from common aspects of their positions in international relations and from their endeavor to resist any pressure of an economic or political nature. The European neutrals--for example, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and, of course, Austria--are welcome partners for the nonalined countries, especially when they engage in aid and support programs for the developing countries and show understanding for their problems.

There is no doubt that the establishment of multifaceted forms of cooperation serves the vital interests of each side and contributes to social progress, as well as to the democratization of international relations.

Yugoslavia and Austria have yet another important point of contact. As neighbors, they are especially dependent on bilateral cooperation. The economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries is developing successfully. Cooperation between political organizations is also developing, although in my opinion there could be faster progress in this area. These are all possibilities for further expansion of goodneighborly relations. I hope, therefore, that the Austrian side will eventually endeavor to fulfill the stipulations of the state treaty on rights of the national minorities, the Slovenes in Carinthia and the Croats in Burgenland. My country naturally takes a special interest in this question. I believe that our two countries, taking overall conditions into consideration, could offer a still better example of goodneighborly relations and all-round cooperation.

Question: Coexistence between states with different social systems has laregly asserted itself in the world. There are diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between the two sides. Both sides, however, stress that the ideological struggle will, continue although the boundaries of this struggle are not actually geographical. In this context, people in the West frequently equate the multiparty system with democracy and freedom and the one party system with dictatorship and slavery. How do you conceive the road to greater freedom for both sides?

Answer: Active peaceful coexistence between states, regardless of their social systems, is making progress, though in this process many difficulties must be overcome. But the policy of international detente is up against many challenges, uncertainty, and crises. There are numerous dangerous hotbeds of war in the world today.

Frequently, the question of the relationship between coexistence and class struggle is posed, and on such occasions it is often suggested that the condition for coexistence is class peace or is one which will lead to class peace. Actually, this question warrants broader disscussion. It can be said, in this framework, however, that we hold the opinion that coexistence and class struggle are both contingent upon and complement one another, for they serve the same goal, and result primarily from the activity of all democratic-minded people, of all forces that are interested in the cause of peace, of democracy, of progress and of equality, and that, through coexistence, more favorable prerequisites are established for social change and for the class struggle.

Our attention centers on endeavors to establish new horizons in the development of democracy and freedom. Here, the content matters more than the form. Under conditions of existing differences and the pluralism of interests in our socialist society, which is founded on self-sovernment, none of the classic schemes is adequate for us any longer--neither the one party nor the multi party system.

The parliamentary system has acquired great merits in developing freedoms and productive forces. But it is increasingly less capable of establishing new societal relations or of controlling the non-parliamentary power centers. It is incapable of putting the citizen into a decisionmaking position. We are aware of the achievements of the one party system, as well as of its frequent decline into various deviations.

It is clear that the synthesis of democracy and freedom has not been realized, either under the conditions of bourgeois society or in the development to date of socialist society. On this road, many societal transformations and changes are required. A prerequisite for this is the struggle of the workers class and the progressive forces. For this road, no model, no recipe exists. But the progressive forces would fall into a state of defeatist drowsiness were they to let themselves be guided by the view that parliamentary democracy was the peak of human freedom.

Question: Dr Grlickov, you have published a book entitled "Europe in the Eyes of the Communists" (thus far only published in Serbo-Croatian). It contains, inter alia, your speeches at the Berlin and the Warsaw conferences of the European communist parties. May I ask you to say a few words about this?

Answer: The Berlin conference is a good example of how progress has been made in democratization of relations in the communist movements. It has substantially stimulated the open and constructive dialog about all questions of interrelations and cooperation. The final document and the spirit of the conference symbolize a hand proffered to other workers parties and to the progressive forces, in order to encourage them to cooperate with the communists on the national and international level, for the cause of peace, of democracy and of social progress.

At the same time, we again witness how even positive developments in the workers movement are not without their ups and downs. The cooperation among organizations of the workers class is faced with deep prejudices, exclusiveness, dogmatism and distrust, all of which are very harmful to it. There have also been certain exacerbations and polemic tones recently in the dialog and cooperation which have begun. However, we are convinced that cooperation, based on the known principles of equality and equal rights, cannot harm anyone and that contribution to its broader and more rapid development is a particularly great responsibility of democratic and progressive forces. Communists, socialists, social democrats or the forces of the left, as they are often called, will have to pass the test of maturity imposed on them by the present phase in world development.

ARBEITER-ZEITUNG: Dr Grlickov, many thanks for the interview.

PDRY DELEGATION TO TAKE PART IN NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD2018O4Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 20, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic will be participating in the coming non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade, Ambassador of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic to Ethiopia Hadi Ahmad Nasir stated today. The Yemen People's Democratic Republic is committed to the policy of non-alignment, the ambassador added.

The ambassador cited Foreign Minister of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic Muhammad Salih Muti', who is expected to head his country's delegation to the conference, as stating recently that the policy of non-alignment occupies a special place in the foreign policy of his country.

South Yemen's foreign policy remains unchanged, regardless of last month's events and the Arab League decisions whereby certain Arab countries have frozen relations with the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, said the ambassador.

CROATIAN TRADE UNIONS EXAMINE CAUSES OF STRIKES

AU201850Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 78 p 34 AU

[Ivo Jakovljevic report]

[Text] Why have work stoppages occurred in 10 economic organizations and in 1 elementary school in Croatia in the middle of this year? And how can one, in these or any other communities, prevent such occurrences in future, and in an appropriate way? In searching for an answer to these questions, extensive action was undertaken by the Croatian Trade Union Federation in past weeks and the republic's trade union council presidium has recently been informed about this.

In response to a letter written by the council on 25 June, only 37 communal trade union organizations and two republican committees have sent their replies, and as many as two-thirds of the communal councils have made no replies, including some in whose territories work stoppages have occurred. The data collected show that, in the first half of the year, 11 work stoppages were registered, chiefly because of shortcomings in application of the associated labor law. Of these, six occurred in Zagreb, three in Pula, one each in Bjelovar and Zadar, and some were not registered at all. These stoppages occurred in basic associated labor organizations in the textile industry, the electrical engineering, shipbuilding, and petroleum industries, in communal services, port transportation, goods transportation in a shop, and in one elementary school. Six stoppages occurred in May, one in April, and no precise data were given for four others, as was stated at a session of the Trade Union Federation Council Presidium. Work in these basic associated labor organizations was generally stopped for 2 to 5 hours, though in one it was stopped for 20 hours, and in another for 2 working days.

Furthermore, the majority of those who stopped work were unskilled and semiskilled workers, and almost all of these economic collectives are at the bottom of the list, according to earned income and personal income criteria.

Why have these workers gone on strike? The chief reason shown by the data collected is dissatisfaction with the distribution of personal incomes, either because the rules are poor and are applied, or because they are good but are not applied. In addition, these stoppages were also caused by economic difficulties in some branches of industry, by inappropriate self-managing organization of these economic collectives, by injustice in distribution of income among the basic associated labor organizations and their work organizations, by poorly developed self-managing relations, and by insufficient information for workers and weak activities of sociopolitical organizations in these communities.

Those who resorted to work stoppages were chiefly unskilled workers and those with low personal incomes, and, to a considerable extent, the so-called workers-peasants. It is assessed in the trade unions that a feeling of being hired labor persists among these people, so that they are interested only in personal incomes and in nothing else. It has also been shown that, in these collectives, workers show very little participation in decisionmaking on development plans, investment, personnel policy and so forth, and that their greater self-managing involvement is also hampered by their insufficient education, equally in a general and a political sense.

What now? It is assessed in the republican trade union that it is especially important that trade union and party organizations in these communities increase their activities and provide initiative for removing the causes of work stoppages. [paragraph continues]

Furthermore, the professional services of these collectives should regularly analyze the economic position of their own organizations, as well as of their branch of industry, and should undertake all necessary measures to insure that, in future, the most ambitious and realistic plans of development and investment possible are realized; these plans will bring better operations and higher earnings, and, ultimately, higher personal incomes and a better standard of living for those employed. The most important thing is for the internal relations in these basic associated labor organizations to be harmonized with the associated labor law as soon as possible, for this is undoubtedly the only way to prevent potential work stoppages in future.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DELIVERY OF CEREALS TO ETHIOPIA

LD211010Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 21, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia will deliver to Ethiopia 25,000 tons of cereals on the basis of an agreement reached in Addis Ababa early this week.

It is reported that negotiations for the sale of 25,000 tons of cereals more are being held, as well as on buying a certain quantity of Ethiopian agricultural products, among which coffee. [sentence as received]

Considerable shortages of flour and other foods have been felt recently in Ethiopia. Yugoslav cereals delivery will ease this shortage.

BRIEFS

PRC JOURNALISTS IN SKOPJE--Skopje--Blagoja Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, tonight received the delegation of Chinese journalists headed by Hu Chi-wei, chief editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. During a 2-hour conversation, Popov told the Chinese journalists about the sociopolitical and economic development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The Chinese journalists' delegation today visited the republican secretariat for culture, as well as Skopje Radio and Television and the 11 Oktomvri bus factory in Skopje, where it showed interest in self-management practices in this organization of associated labor. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD]

BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER--Belgrade--Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, today received Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Rayko Nikolov, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Yugoslavia. In conversation, views were exchanged on further expansion of commodity trade and on measures for fulfilling the volume of trade forecast for this year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD]

NEW AIRPORT IN BANJALUKA--Banjaluka, July 20 (TANJUG)--The building of a new airport will soon begin in the vicinity of Banjaluka, in the center of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Herecegovina. The airport will be located in the village of Bosanski Aleksandrovac, 25 kilometers from Banjaluka and is to be opened by the end of 1980. There are 19 airports in Yugoslavia now, and three smaller ones are being built. 13 Yugoslav airports serve international traffic, too. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD]

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